GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4645
ANSWERED ON:15.12.2016
Objectives of SBM
Patle Smt. Kamla Devi

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives of the SwachhBharat Mission (SBM)-Gramin launchedby the Government along with the strategyformulated in this regard;

(b) the funding pattern by the SBM-Galong with the total amount allocated/released during each of the last three yearsand the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government hasevaluated the implementation of theSBM-G;

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereofalong with the achievements made in thisregard, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by theGovernment for effective implementationof the SBM-G?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION
(SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI)

(a) The main objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) are as under:-
a) Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.
b) Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019.
c) Motivate Communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education.
d) Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
e) Develop where required, Community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.
The following Strategies have been adopted under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) :-
â€¢ Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL)has been raised to Rs.12000 for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
â€¢ The partial funding of incentive from MGNREGS has been stopped. The entire assistance is now been being provided under one programme.
â€¢ Demand is sought to be created by triggering 'Behaviour change' by intensifyingInformation, Education and Communication (IEC) and Inter Personal Communication (IPC) campaigns.
â€¢ Partnerships of various stakeholders including Multilateral organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Institutions etc. working on rural sanitation is being promoted
â€¢ Outputs (Construction) and Outcomes (usage of toilets) both are to be monitored.
â€¢ An Index of Village Swachhta has been developed.

(b) The funding pattern for SBM(G) between Central and State share is 60:40(90:10 For North East and Special Category States). State/UT-wise, Central share released during the last 3 years and the current year is at Annexure-1.
(c)and (d) Yes. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation regularly reviews the progress made under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). This is done through regular reviews with the State governments, visits to States and third party evaluations. An online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) also captures key data pertaining to implementation. Sanitation coverage, which was 42.01% on 2.10.2014, has increased to 57.98% on 12.12.2016. A Total of 1,27,831 villages have declared themselves as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 12-12-2016.Since the launch of SBM(G) on 2nd October, 2014, 289.63 lakhtoilets have been constructed as on 12.12.2016. States/UT wise details is at Annexure-2.
(e) The following steps have been taken/are being taken for effective implementation of the SBM-G:-

â€¢ Focus on behavior change: Community based collective behavior change has been mentioned as the preferred approach, although the States are free to choose the approach best suited to them. Focus is also on creation of complete open defecation free (ODF) villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets. This entails triggering the entire village into changing their behavior rather than dealing individually with beneficiaries.
â€¢ The programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation. This is essential, given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations.
â€¢ There is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. Lack of adequate capacities is a major challenge in scaling up the programme. Therefore, various initiatives are being taken to reach out to

all the stakeholders. More than 450 Collectors have been trained so far directly by the Central government.
â€¢ The programme is being run as a janandolan with cooperation of all sections of the society including the NGOs, Corporates, youth etc. The Panchayats are being actively involved.
â€¢ There is an emphasis on streamlining administrative and financial procedures, both to cut down on time, as well as to increase accountability.
â€¢ Innovations in technology is being promoted at the National and State levels. There is a National Committee under Prof. R.M. Mashelkar that examines all new technologies from the point of view of safety and feasibility.
â€¢ Sanitation is being prioritized amongst the overall development agenda. The Government has taken a decision to prioritise all Centrally Sponsored Schemes in ODF villages. Various other development schemes are being converged with the sanitation outcomes.